

"Method, System, Program, And Data Structure for Pivoting Columns in a Database Table," to Mark A. Cesare, Julie A. Jerves, and Richard H. Mandel III, and having U.S. Application Serial No. 09/400,507;

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"Method, System, Program, and Data Structure for Cleaning a Database Table," to Mark A. Cesare, Tom R. Christopher, Julie A. Jerves, Richard H. Mandel III, and having U.S. Application Serial No. 09/399,694;

"Method, System, and Program for Inverting Columns in a Database Table," to Mark A. Cesare, Julie A. Jerves, and Richard H. Mandel III, and having U.S. Application Serial No. 09/400,690; and

"Method, System, Program, And Data Structure For Cleaning a Database Table Using a Look-up Table," Mark A. Cesare, Julie A. Jerves, and Richard H. Mandel III, and U.S. Application Serial No. 09/401,006.

[Please replace the paragraph on page 2, line 23 through page 3, line 11 with the following paragraph:

A2
Data transformation refers to the process of filtering, merging, decoding, and translating source data to create validated data for the data warehouse and data mining tools. For example, a numeric regional code might be replaced with the name of the region. Data transformations are used when data is inconsistent or incompatible between sources. Some of the current techniques for transforming data include the use of an SQL WHERE clause to limit the rows extracted from the source table. Further, formulas and expressions specified in the column definition window and constants and tokens are used to eliminate and modify data. Previous versions of IBM Visual Warehouse included programs to allow users to perform numerous functions on the source data. For instance, if one database table has revenue data in U.S. dollars and another data table stores revenue data in foreign currency denominations, then the foreign revenue data must be cleansed before both sets of data can be analyzed together. Transformation operations may be performed using client application programs external to the database program that process and transform tables of data records. Further details of data warehousing and data transforms, are

A2 described in the IBM publications "Managing Visual Warehouse, Version 3.1," IBM document no. GC26-8822-01 (IBM Copyright, January, 1998), which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

[Please replace the paragraph at page 3, lines 12-25 with the following paragraph:

A3 Current implementations of transform operations require writing a specific application to implement a transform operation. Thus, different transform application programs must be written for each table to transform and for different transform rules applied to the same table. Further, in current implementations, the data in the database table is transferred from the database server to the client to perform the transformation operation on the data at the client. After the data is transformed at the client, the data must then be transferred to the database server to update the transformed table in the database. This process of transferring the data from the database between the client and server consumes substantial network bandwidth and server and client processing cycles. Moreover, with very large tables, comprising numerous columns and possibly millions or billions of records, the table is sometimes processed in parts, i.e., on a column-by-column basis. Thus, with current transform techniques, data is read and written between the client and database server over the network numerous times to accomplish the transformation of the data.

IN THE CLAIMS

Add claim 26 as follows:

Amend claim 22 as follows:

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A2
22. (Amended) A memory device including a command for performing a transform operation on a computer database input table, the command comprising an input data table name parameter indicating the input table subject to the transform operation; and